

However, Lequeux and Viallefond (1981: *Astronomy and Astrophysics*, in press) have been able to investigate this problem in the case of I Zw 18. For this object, they compare the luminosity due to ionizing Lyman continuum photons, the far UV flux around 1700Å, which is mainly due to the B0,B5 stars, the blue luminosity and the abundance of oxygen. By using current models of chemical evolution of galaxies, such as those which describe the evolution of their luminosity, they show that the luminosity in the Lyman continuum and the luminosity in the far UV evolve differently with time. The Lyman continuum luminosity depends on more massive stars than the far UV and the visible luminosity. From the observed properties of I Zw 18 they argue that a recent burst of duration 4-6  $10^6$  years might be responsible for the major part of the observed oxygen. They would conclude that I Zw 18, which appears to be formed of about six debris interacting gravitationally, is just starting its first burst of star formation.

### Tentative Time-table of Council Sessions and Committee Meetings in 1981

May 4	Committee of Council
May 7-8	Finance Committee
May 7	Scientific Technical Committee
May 8	Users Committee
May 21-22	Observing Programmes Committee
June 4	Council, Stockholm
November 10	Scientific Technical Committee
November 11-12	Finance Committee
November 13	Committee of Council
Nov. 30-Dec. 1-2	Observing Programmes Committee
December 3-4	Council

All meetings will take place at ESO in Garching, unless stated otherwise.

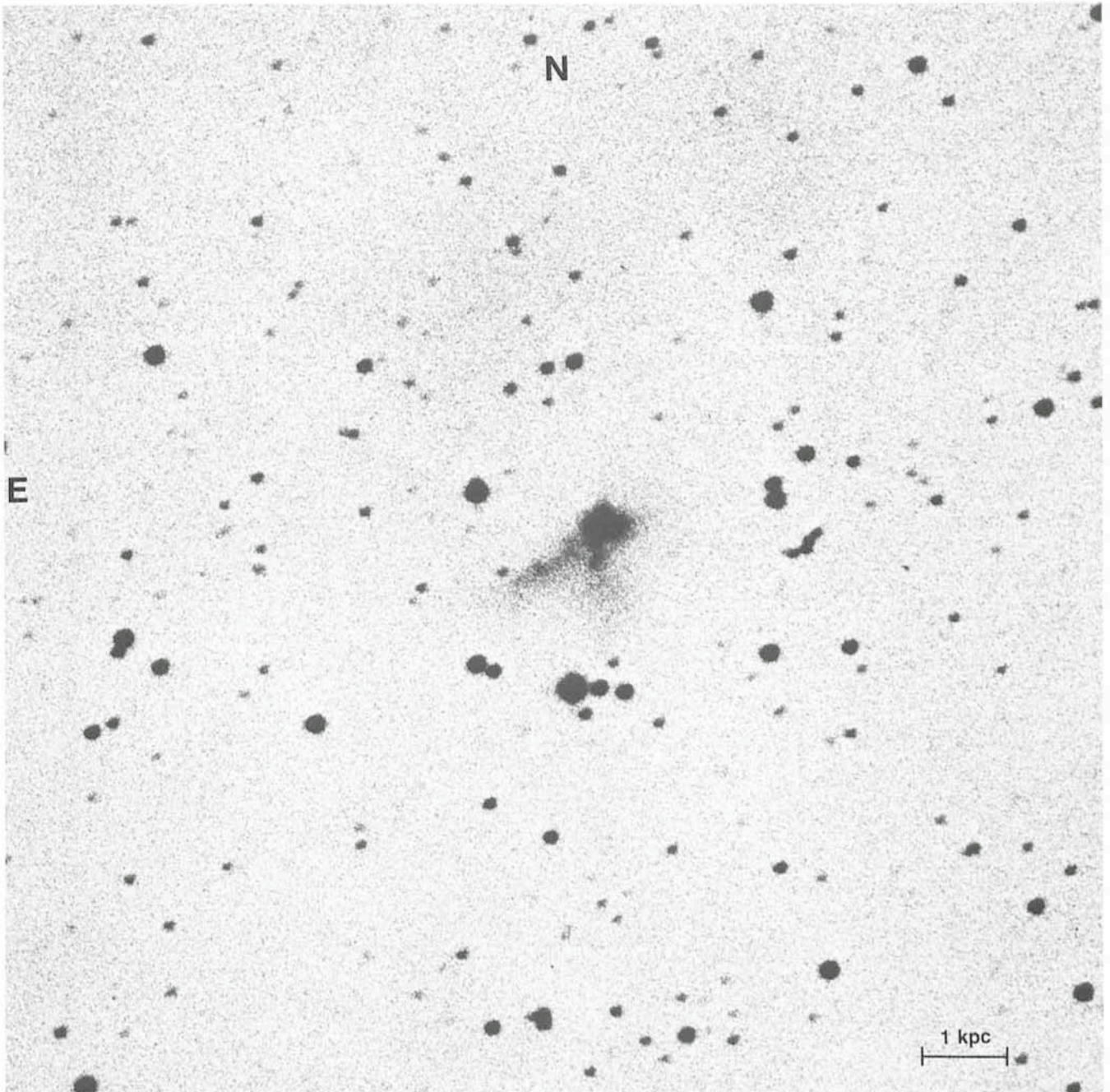


Fig. 2: This is a blue picture of II Zw 40 taken at the prime focus of the 5 m telescope at Palomar and lent to D. Kunth by W. L. W. Sargent. North-East is at the top left corner. The scale shows the distance in kiloparsec.